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TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, First Session.

MONDAY, July 13, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The journal of Saturday was read and approved. THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The SPEAKER said the business first in order was the consideration of the various prop-pending in relation to the public printing.

THE GRADUATION BILL.

Mr. OWEN, on leave given, introduced an amendment which he proposed to offer to the graduation bill. ation bill.
On motion of Mr. O. it was ordered to be printed.
Mr. G. S. HOUSTON. Let us receive reports.
Mr. WHITE asked leave to offer the following

Resolution: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to examine the accounts of the Fith Auditor, as the propriety of plasing the duties of said office under the consideration and management of the topographical bureau and report by bill or otherwise.

Objections were made.

Mr. W. said he had several times endeavored introduce the resolution, but had not troubled the House with a motion to suspend the rules. But he

ow made that motion.

The SPEAKER said the motion was not in order the rules having already been suspended for the purpose of the special order.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE Mr. DROMGOOLE sent up to the chair a resolu-tion, which he asked leave to offer. Mr. BOYD moved that the consideration of the

special order (the public printing) be postponed for one hour, in order that the committees might be called for reports. alled for reports.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia

Mr. DROMGOOLE asked for the reading of the And it was read for information, as follows:

And it was read for information, as follows:

Ordered. That a message be sent to the Senate reminding that body that a bill entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury; and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer; and disburgement of the position revenue," passed April 2, 1846, and communicated to the Senate for concurrence, also a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending on 30th June, 1847, and for other purposes," passed May 28, 1846, and communicated to the Senate for concurrence; also a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1847," passed June 18, 1856, and communicated to

Mr. WENTWORTH. I move to amend the resolution so us to include the bill which passed this House a long time ago, making appropriations for harbors and rivers.

Mr. DKOMGOOLE. Is there any objection to

the reception of the resolution?

Mr. WENTWORTH. Yes, I object, unless the river and harbor bill is included.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL and other members ose and objected to the introduction of the resolu

Mr. DROMGOOLE moved a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER. The motion is not in order, for the reason stated by the Chair, that the rules have already been suspended for the special order. THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to postpone the conideration of the special order.

Mr. HENLEY remarked that as all the printing

Mr. HENDEY remarked that as all the printing was not yet executed, it would be necessary to postpone the consideration of the special order until to-morrow. And he made that motion.

Mr. McKAY requested Mr. HENLEY to modify his motion, so as to postpone the special order until the bill authorizing an issue of treasury notes should have been disposed of. He (Mr. McK.) hoped that the charges of the Select Committee on Public that the charges of the Select Committee on Public that the chairman of the Select Committee on print-

day week.
Mr. G. DAVIS suggested until next Thursday.
Mr. McKAY. Say Friday.

After a brief conversation,
The further consideration of the special order was on motion of Mr. McKay, postponed until Mon-

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE.

Mr. DROMGOOLE now moved that the rules be suspended, to enable him to introduce the resolution above given. Mr. JACOB THOMPSON. I shall feel con

attained to call for the year and nays.

Mr DROMGOOLE. The resolution is perfectly respectful, and in conformity with parliamentary Mr. TIBBATTS desired the gentleman to state

Mr. TIBBATTS desired the gentleman to state why he had left out the river and harbor bill? He (Mr. T.) would like to have an answer.

Mr. DROMGOOLE said it would be perceived that he had mentioned three appropriation bills which ought to have passed in time to take effect at the commencement of the current fiscal year. The other bill was a bill passed in April last, having relation to the great fiscal concerns of the government; and he had, therefore, selected these four bills as requiring immediate action. If the rules were suspended, it would be competent for the gentleman to move an amendment.

pended, it would be competent for the general move an amendment.

Mr. G. DAVIS (turning to Mr. Dromocolle) put a question to him which the reporter could not hear distinctly, but which was understood to be to this effect: whether the gentleman supposed that the Senate had forgotten, or was ignorant of the business before it?

ness before it?

Mr. DROMGOOLE rose.

Cries to order.
Mr. DROMGOOLE. I am going to answer the question of the gentleman.
Mr. JACOB THOMPSON submitted that all de-

Mr. DROMGOOLE. If the rules should be sus ATT. DROMGOOLE. If the rules should be sup-pended, and the resolution introduced, I shall be prepared to show, by authority and precedents, that such a message is in conformity with long-estab-lished parliamentary usage, and cannot be properly regarded as in any degree disrespectful to the Sen-ate.

At the request of Mr. D. the following quotation

"His not the usage for one house to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed, 10 Grey, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill, as of great importance to the consideration of the house to which it is sent—B itsis

23.

"When a bill is sent by one house to the other and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it."—

Hats. 20, 5 Grey 134, Jafferson's Manual.

In 5th Grey, 154, the following debate is re

"Mr. Powle. I am glad to see the inclination of the hour to arengtien the Frotestan religion, and thoose it will con-tions. I move therefore to send up to the lords, to put them in mand of our bill of peopers, that we may give the country some account of the delay of it. "Sir Thomas Lee You have sent several messages to the House of Lords about that bill, without effect. I would move the lords with a message for a conference, and their put the lords in mind of it.

Under the title "form of messages between Lords and Commons in 3. Hatsell's Precedents, page 25, the following is entered:
"On the 28th of February, 1939, the lords send down a bill, which they recommend

Dailn

Amion.

VOLUME II.

"LIBERTY THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 14, 1846.

ouse as a bill of great consequence. A committee is a ointed to inspect precedents of such recommendator essages, who report on the 6th March, several preceden f similar messages from the lords and from the common And under the head of "Observations" on the

And under the nead of Conservations of foregoing title, the following occur:

"Though it is not customary for either house to ind be other by what numbers a bill has passed, yet it apply a report of the 5th March, 1889, that they have sometisecommended bills as of great important. I the could not of the House to which the bill is sent. It has also

The SPEAKER. Debate is not in order. The year and nays on the motion to suspend the

ales were asked and refused.

And the question being on that motion,

Mr. HOGE called for the reading of the resoluion, which was again read;
And the quest on "Shall the rules be suspended,"
was then taken, and the vote stood ayes 39, noes

so the SPEAKER declared that the rules were Mr. Dromgoole (to the Chair.) Does a quorum

The SPEAKER. A quorum votes with the m. So the resolution was not received.

Mr. McKAY called for the orders of the day. on the Speaker's table of the following titles An act granting a pension to Joseph Morris An act to provide for the more effectual pure of the laws of the United States;

An act to allow to Elijah White compensation for ervices and reimbursement of expenses incurred b An act to allow to Espan w nice compensation revices and reimbursement of expenses incurred by him as acting sub-agent of Indian affairs, west of he Rocky mountains;

An act for the relief of Henry Elting;

An act for the relief of Bent, St. Vrsin, and Co., which bills were read twice, and committed; and

an act for the relief of B. Harris, of La Salle

county, in Illinois;

A resolution supplementary to the resolution of the 20th of February, 1845, for distributing the works of the exploring expedition, were severally read a third time and passed.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT, BUT NOT RECEIVED The House proceeded to the consideration of the mendment of the Senate to the joint resolution of the House to refund to the States and individual ex-penses incurred by them under calls for militia and volunteers made by Generals Gaines and Taylor

Mr. PAYNE moved to amend the amendme of the Senate, by inserting, in lieu of the provise struck out by the Senate, the following:

Resulted. That the Secretary of War be authorized a

xplanation in reference to the amendment he has fered to the amendment from the Senate. The offered to the amendment from the Senate. The resolution passed by the Senate, provides for the payment of the actual expenses incurred by the volunteers called out by order of Major General E. P. Gaines, but not received or mustered into service of the United States.

His amendment went further, and provides for the payment of said volunteers such compensation as the law now authorizes, and as they would have been entitled to, had they been received, and mustered into the service of the United States.

Upon the justice of his amendment he had a word or two to add. It was known to the members of this body that the class of our citizens, who usually

this body that the class of our citizens, who usually patriotically volunteer in the service of the country, are men who depend upon their own labor for support. The call was made at that season of the year when labor was most valuable. It was the season for "pitching crops," and those persons who were then called from their homes can make no crop this season. Under these circumstances, nothing on be more just than that they should be amply compensate them; but we can pay for the time lost—the compensation now allowed by law—and it will be grossly unjust not to do so.

compensation now allowed by law—ane it will be grossly unjust not/to do so.

The volunteers called out by Gen. Gaines supposed that he was authorized to make the call; they could not, and ought not to have looked behind the requisition of a government officer. Therefore, in obeying his requisition, they were discharging, as

obeying his requisition, they were discharging, as patriotic citizens always will do, the most sacred obligations to the country; and it is for this reason your duty to pay them.

Mr. McKAV (chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) briefly objected to the amendment, and demanded the previous question.

To an intimation made by Mr. McKav, that Mr.

Mr. G DAVIS assented.

Mr. HENLEY said he hoped so long a postponement would not take place. It had been said
that if the subject was not acted upon soon, it would
be lost sight of altogether.

Mr. McKAY suggested a postponement until this
day week.

Robert Loan intimation made by Mr. McKAY that Mr.
P. had moved in this matter upon his own responsibility, and without application from any quarter
upon the subject, Mr. Payre remarked: The gentemporal matter upon his own responsibility, and without an application from the
volunteers interested. How does the gentleman
know what he states to be true? He had received
various letters upon the subject. But suppose he
various letters upon the subject. Return the states to be true? various letters upon the subject. But suppose he had moved upon his own responsibility; had he not the right to do so? Must every proposition emanate from the Committee of Ways and Means? If his proposition was a just and proper one, wound not the House vote for it just as readily as if a proposition had come from the chairman

was a second to the demand for the pre vious question, and the main question was ordered.
Some conversation followed, in which Messrs.
TIBBATTS, PAYNE, and the SPEAKER parti-

Mr. PAYNE asked the year and nays on his Mr. JOHN. A. ROCKWELL moved a recon-ideration of the vote, and asked the yeas and n.ys;

which were refused. thich were refused.

The vote was not reconsidered.

And the amendment of the Senate, by ayes 71

The vote was not reconsidered.

And the amendment of the Senate, by ayes 71, noes 44, was then concurred in.

Mr. G. S. HOUSTON wished to make an inquiry of the Speaker. He wished to know whether it would be in order for him to move to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means or the Committee on Military Affairs the subject embraced in his colleague's [Mr. Payne's] amendment. Mr. H. said he desired that subject to be brought up, but not as his colleague had propose it. He (Mr. H.) wished to see included in the proposition not only the volunteers called out by Generals Gaines and Taylor, as proposed by his colleague, [Mr. Payne,] but also such as were called out and equipped themselves under the order of the War Department, and who were not received into the service of the United States. He thought that the expenses of equipment, and other expenses necessarily involved in their preparations for such a service should be poid, as well as for their time. He therefore desired to embrace all of these points in the motion and reference proposed—thereby placing all volunteers upon the same footing.

The motion was not now in order.

PUBLIC PRINTING. The SPEAKER laid before the House a comm

nication from the President of the Columbia Ty-pographical Society, accompanied by a resolution from said society relative to the printing of Con-gress; which was laid on the table.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Ma-The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Mc-Kay for the orders of the day. A brief conversation followed.

5th Grey, 154, the following debate is rePowle. I am glad to see the inclination of the house
given the Protestant religion, and thope it will congiven the Protestant religion, and thope it will conlarge the Protestant religion, and thope it will conlarge the Protestant religion, and thope it will conlarge the country the religion that we may give the country
to count of the delay of it.

Thomas Lee You have sent several messages to the
of Cords about that bill, without effect. I would has lerds with a message for a conference, and there
lords in mind of it.

Thomas Clarges. Nothing may be sent by message
lords but what may be done by conference, and it is
re decent way to do this.

Speaker I would know what you would confer
You can take notice of nothing that the lords have
their house; and your former messages have
their not consequent of the payment of the volunteers
to true the winder of the payment of the volunteers
and it is
said in reference to the payment of the volunteers
to treeted that the sente of the House upon the subject, and to ascertain, if possible,
whether they would or would not consider the question. It was pretty conclusive that no proposition
the Committee of Ways and Means. Upon that
committee (continued Mr. P.) I now desire to throw
the responsibility of defeating the proposition to pay
the volunteers called out by order or a government
officer, but not mustered into the service of the United States. He wished to test the sense of the House upon the subject, and to ascertain, if possible,
whether they would or would not consider the queston. It was pretty conclusive that no proposition
that Committee of Ways and Means. Upon that
committee (continued Mr. P.) I now desire to throw
the responsibility of defeating the proposition to pay
the volunteers called out by order or a government
officer, but not mustered into the service of the United States. He wished to test the whether
they would or would not consider the questor. I was pretty conclusive that no propositio

ordered.)
The resolution is as follows: Readerd, That the Committee of Ways and Moans be Is structed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bit providing for the compensation and a symmetr of the volu-teers called out by virtue of the order of the Secretary of War, or by order of General E. P. Geinne, but not receive or mustered into the service of the United States.

After some conversation between Message

PAYNE, G. S. HOUSTON, VANCE, and the SPEAKER, The question "shall the rules be suspended" was taken, and resulted as follows:

So, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules And the resolution being thus before the House, Mr. P. demanded the previous question.

And the renolution being thus before the House,
Mr. P. demanded the previous question.
YEAS-Mesrs. J. Q. Adams, Stephen Adams, Barringer, Beil, Benton, Biggs, J. A. Black, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, Milton Brown, William G. Brown, Banfington, Burt, William W. Gampbell, John H. Campbell, Catheart, Heuben Chapman, Chare, Chipman, Cobb, Cocke, Cellin, Crosier, Culion, Cummins, Dargan, Darragh, Garrett Davis-De Mott, Dillimphan, Dixon, Dobbin, Dockery, Douglass, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Farn, Firklin, Foot, Foster, Fries, Garryin, Gentry, Giles, Graham, Grider, Hamlin, Hampton, Harstson, Harper, Henley, Hoge, Ellas B. Holmes, John W. Houston, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jonkins, James II. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Kantman, Daniel F. King, Thomas Butler King, La Stere, Lewis, Long, Macley, McCleinand, McConnell, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McGanghey, McHenry, Barclay Martin, Miller, Morris, Morse, Mosseley, Niven, Owen, Parish, Payne, Pillsbury, Relfe, Roberts, John A. Rockwell, Sawtelle, Schenok, Sedon, Severance, Alexander D. Sins, Leouard H. Sins, Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Robert Smith, Statton, Starkweather, Stephens, Stewart, Strobm, Strong, Thibodeaux, Thomasson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Tillem, Trambo, Vance, Vinton, Wentworth, White, Wick, Williams, Washrop, Woodraff, Groven, Hepkins, Joseph R. Ingarroll, Freston King, Leake, Leib, McLivaine, Nickay, Marsh, Moulton, Norris, Peddeton, Istatbun, Reid, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, Root, Sway, Merchay, Marsh, Moulton, Norris, Peddeton, Ristbun, Reid, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, Root, Sway, Sarkwenter, Marsh, Moulton, Norris, Peddeton, Ristbun, Reid, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, Root, Sway, Sway, Seammon, Seaman, Truman Smith, Syker, Tredway, and Yost—30.

Mr. GEO. S. HOUSTON wished to offer ollowing as a substitute for his colleague's [Mr Payne's] resolution, which, Mr. H. said, was more comprehensive and just; it included the expenses well as the pay to the volunteers who were no eccived into the service of the United States:

Resolved. That the Committee of Ways and Means b Resided. That the Committee of Ways and Means of structed to inquire juto the expediency of reporting a providing for the payment of such of the rejected volcers as were called out by General Gaines or Taylor, sy order of the War Department, the compensation allow haw to volunteers received into the service of the Unislates, from the time they left their homes until their return that the expenses of such of said rejected volunteers companies as were incurred in their proper equipment increasing preparation for the service.

Mr. P. not withdrawing the demand, the substi te was not entertained.

The previous question was seconded. The main opted. on of Mr. McKAY, the rules were sur

r one hour, for the purpose of calling for REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, from the Com

Mr. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, from the Committee of Claims, made adverse reports upon the petitions of James Warman and of Samuet Worthington; which were laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, ordered that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the consideration of the petition of Ed. Harris Miles, for changing the name of the barque Pons; and also from the consideration of the petitions of the mayor and city council of the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and of the board of health of Philadelphia, relative to medical and surgical attendance on board of enigrant ships, &c., and that they be laid on the table.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH, from the Committee

Mr. THOMAS SMITH, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a report upon the petition of Jno. Spencer, accompanied by a bill for his relief, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. RATHBUN, from he Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Benjamin Metozer and Francis Guiennie, deceased, as sureties of Benoit Luwents, accompanied by a report in writing; which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, by leave, cave,

Resolved. That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring to the pension roll that names of James Wameby and Samuel Z Jones, of the State of Virginia.

Mr. DUNLAP, from the Committee on Public

Expenditures, made a report upon the memorial of Henry Elliott, accompanied by the following reso

ation:
Resolved. That the clerk produce of Henry Elliott th
ondensed annual statement of the receipts and expendi ures of the United States from 1789 to 1829, to be paid for ut of the contingent fund.

Which resolution was agreed to.
Mr ALBERT SMITH, from the Committee on
Private Land Claims, made an adverse report upon
the petition of Abraham Forbes; which was laid pon the table.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, from the Committee

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate entitled "an act for the relief of Elijah White," reported the same without amendment. Ordered to be committed.

Mr. NIVEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report upon the petition of the widow of Elijah Bragdon, deceased, accompanied by a bill for her relief; which was read twice, and committee.

on Naval Affairs, to which was referred from the Senate entitled "an act for the Nathaniel Phillips," reported the same

nendment. (rdered to be committed. Mr. STANTON, from the same committee. ed a joint resolution concerning the snag-boat he western rivers; which was read twice, and Mr. S., also, from the same committee, reporte

a bill for the establishment of a marine hospital a bill for the establishment of a marine nospital a Memphis; read twice, and committed.

Mr. MACLAY, from the Committee on Nava Affairs, made a report upon the petition of Sett Lamb, accompanied by a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to test Seth Lamb's improved wheels for ocean steamers; which was read twice,

and committed.

Mr. BAYLY, from the same committee, mad

Mr. BAYLY, from the same committee, made an adverse report upon the resolution of the 19th of February last, relating to fitting for sea the ship-of-the-line New York, and the frigate St. Lawrence; laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. McCLERNAND, ordered, that the Committee on Public Lands be discharged from the memorial of the New York Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, and the petition of the citizens of the State of Illinois, praying for a grant of land for the support of the deaf and dumb; and that they be laid upon the table.

Mr. RHETT, from the same committee, made a report upon the petitions of Cornelius Man-

a report upon the petitions of Cornelius Man-ning and of Catharine Hodges, accompanied by bills for their relief; which were read twice, and

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee on Rev Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made a report upon the petition of Elizabeth Fitch, accompanied by a bill for her relief; read twice, and committed.

Mr. B. also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill from the Senate entitled "An act granting a pension to Richard Elliott," reported the same with an amendment; which was committed.

Mr. SEAMAN, from the same committee, made

Mr. SEAMAN, from the same committee, made an adverse report upon the petitions of Efizabeth Martin, Anna Smith, H. Morton, A. Pearce, A. Badfish, M. Bentley, T. Hargas, A. Daughty, J. Taylor, J. Olinger, W. Hilton, R. Gibson, N. King, B. Hall, J. H. Benner, J. Stevens, J. Bon-man, and N. Yaningtos; which were laid upon the table.

wolunteers again.

Mr. PAYNE moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution. It was the purpose of offering a resolution. It was the companied by a bill for his relief, which said) in reference to the payment of the volunteers.

was read twice and committed.

Mr. S. also, from the same committee, made reports upon the petitions of James H. Conelly and Wm. T. Walshall, accompanied by bills for their relief; which were read twice and committed.

Mr. C. B. SMITH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolutions. eign Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolu-tion to create a board to ascertain and determine the amount of each of the claims of the citizens of the United States against Mexico, reported the same ithout amendment; which was committed. Mr. TRUMAN SMITH, from the same commit-tee to which was referred the bill from the Senate entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizens for

entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of American citizons for applications committed by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801," reported the same without amendment; which was committed.

Mr. S. made an ineffectual motion to have this iff made the special order for a day certain Mr. DARGAN, from the Committee of Claims, reported bills of the following titles, viz:

A bill for the relief of Stalker and Hill;

A bill for the relief of Jac. C. Stewart and others;
A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Lawson, deceased; which bills were read which was read for information:

On motion of Mr. BOYD, ordered that the same committee be discharged from the consideration of the petitions of John A. Webber, relative to his compensation as military storekeeper at the Water ville arsenal; and of the citizens of Knox county, Illinois; of the citizens of Columbiana county, Ohio; of the citizens of Christian county, Kentucky; of the citizens of Christian county, Kentucky; of the citizens of Pope county, Illinois, relative to a national foundry at Fort Massac; also the petition of the citizens of Louisians relative to a military road from the Red river to the Sabine river; and that they be laid upon the table.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Dickins, their secretary:

Structions, and communications as may have been previously communicated to this House.

Mr. S. asked the yeas and nays on his motion, which were refused.

And the question being taken, the rules were not suppended, and the resolution was not received.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Coss.

Mr. Coss.

Mr. Coss.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

The pending question was on the amendment to read as follows:

That all of the lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten or more than the years prior to the

Mr. SPEAKER. the Senate have passed bills the House of the following titles, viz :

An act to establish the collection district of Chi

An act for the relief of Joseph Ropeball.

An act for the relief of Semingto Milatinabers

An act for the relief of James Davidson, of An act for the relief of James Davisson, or rese county, in Tennessee.

An act for the relief of George D. Spencer.

An act for the relief of James Mains.

An act for the relief of James Wyman.

An act for the relief of Wm. McCauley.

An act for the relief of John Ficklin.

An act for the relief of Joseph Watson. An act for the relief of Arthur R. Frogge, of Feress county, in Tennessee. An act for the relief of Joseph M. Rhea, of Sull in county, in Tennessee. An act for the relief of John G. Pierce

An act for the relief of John G. Pierce.
An act for the relief of John E. Holland.
An act for the relief of Daniel Ingalls.
An act for the relief of Sanpaon Brown.
An act for the relief of Sanpaon Brown.
An act for the relief of Nanhaniel Kuykendall.
An act for the relief of Benjamin Ballard.
An act for the relief of Janies Low.
An act for the relief of George Gordon, of loss.

An act for the relief of Henry Newman An act for the relief of Peter Von Schmidt An act for the relief of Francis Sommerane An act for the relief of Richard and Ber

An act for the relief of Richard and Benjan Ridd.

An act for the relief of Thomas Rhodes.

An act for the relief of James Irwis, and other of Arkansas.

An act for the relief of Peter Campbell. An act for the relief of Richard S Coxe. An act for the relief of Richard S Coxe. An act for the relief of Harriet L. Catching. An act for the relief of Thomas Brownell.

An act for the relief of Robert Barday. An act for the relief of Harriet Ward. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Hamilto of Alexander Humitton.

An act to legalize certain land sales made at Chhuma and Columbus, in the State of Mississip and to indemnify the Chickasawa therefor.

An act to provide for a survey of the mouth of Red river, in Louisiana.

An act to provide for a survey of the mouth of Red river, in Louisiana.

An act for the relief of the personal representa-

An act to authorize the transportation of goods ares, and merchandise through the Indian A resolution to authorize the President to sar an agreement made between the Wyandous and Delawares for the purchase of certain lands by the former of the latter tribe of Indiane.

THE UNEFUL ARTS.

ves of Wm. A. Slocum, deceased.

Committee on Patents, amendatory of the patent laws, be made the special order of the day for Tues

progress of improvement. It was a general revision of the patent laws proposed by the committee with great care, and with especial reference to the defects which time and experience have shown to exist in regard to the present laws. Great anxiety prevailed the lands which, on the lat of December next, among inventors in every part of the country for its

heretofore reported by Mr. Marsh—a bill in addition to, and in amendment of, the several acts to promote the progress of the useful arts—made the special order for a certain day.

On a motion to fix Tuesday week, he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, were yeas 91, nays 65.

So two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was not made the appearance of the safety years or more on the first of December, eightly use not made the appearance of the safety years or more on the first of December, eightly use not made the appearance of the safety years or more on the first of December, eightly use of made the progression will the experience of the safety addition.

ill was not made the special order.

Mr. WHITE made an ineffectual motion to susend the rules for the purpose of introducing the res-lution above referred to.

The House then passed to the orders of the day. SUSPENDED PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS.

The bill from the Senate entitled "An act pro-iding for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emp-on claims in the several States and Territories,"

coming up on its passage,

Mr. VINTON moved its postponement, with a view to make the bill the special order for a day sertain, that an opportunity might be given to understand its contents.

Mr. VANCE inquired of the Speaker whether an amendment would be in order? amendment would be in order?
The SPEAKER said, not otherwise than as rt of a motion to recommit.

TREASURY-NOTE BILL Mr. McKAY moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (for the purpose of taking up the treasury-The motion by ayes 63, noes 71, was rejected.

SUSPENDED PRESEMPTION CLAIMS. Mr. RATHBUN moved a reconsideration of the one by which the "Act providing for the adjus-ient of all suspended pre-emption claims in the overal States and Territories," had heretofore been everal States and Territories," had heretotore been ordered to a third reading.

The question was taken, and by ayes 71, noes 51, he vote was reconsidered.

The question then recurring, "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?"

After a brief conversation, and some suggestions, an which Messrs. RATHBUN, VINTON, and

which Messrs. RALDBOOK,
ADAMS participated,
Mr. McCLERNAND demanded the previous

Mr. VINTON moved that the bill be laid on the Mr. McCLERNAND asked the year and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, were—y 61, nays 102. House decided that the bill should not be

id on the table.

The question recurring on the demand for the revious question, it was taken, and there was a Mr. VINTON renewed a suggestion he had here ore made, that the bill should be

formally.

Mr. BOWLIN had no objection to that course, be said,) if action could finally be procused on the bill. It involved no principle; it was merely a matter of formality.

The bill was laid sside informally.

Mr. McKAY renewed ineffectually his motion to o into committee on this bill; the vote being go into committee on this bill; the vote being-ayes 67, noss 75.

Mr. BRODHEAD inquired of the chair whether the graduation bill was not next in the order of bill on the speaker's table?

The SPEAKER had not (be said) ascertained.

BRODHEAD called for the orders of the

John Lawson, deceased; which bills were read twice and committed.

Mr. HARALSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill granting a quarter section of land to each officer, non-commissioned officer, non-commiss

as follows:

That all of the lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten or more than ten years prior to the passage of this set, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre. And all of said lands which shall have been or may hereafter be in marks, for fifteen or more than fifteen years, as sfore-said, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of servinty-fire dents per size. And all of said issues which shall have been or may because the in marks.

ag disold, analyse subject to save at the price of constitute cents per acre.

Size. 2. And he if farther enacted. That every person poplying to enter any of the aforesaid lands of the United States, under the provisions of this act, shall be required inst to make affiliabilit before the register or receiver of the croper land office that he or she enters the same for his or

sandity of land whose inand hereafter proclaim and offer for sale in any
half not exceed three millions of acres. This act simil take
fleet six months from and after its passage
Suc. 3. And be tfutter enceed, That all acts and parts of
acts as provide for an exemption from the imposition of
taxes upon land sold by the United States, for five years
taxes upon land sold by the United States, for five years
the day of sale be, and the same are hereby.

Art. C. having scaled the objector in amendment, demanded the previous question.

A crief conversation followed between Mr. C. L-LAMER and the SPEAKER on a soint of order.

Mr JACOB THOMPSON moved that there be a call of the House, which was ordered,

And the roll having been called, 173 members an-

owered to their names.
On motion of Mr. RATHBUN, all further pro-

awered to their names.
On motion of Mr. RATHBUN, all further proceedings on the call were dispensed with.
Mr. McKAY appealed to his friend from Georgia, [Mr. Coss.] to withdraw his demand for the previous question for one moment.
Mr. CodB withdrew for the purpose (he said) of enabling the gentleman to offer his amendment, and on pledge that he would renew it.
Mr. McKAY said he would not abuse the privilege granted him by his friend from Georgia by making a speech, but he did hope the House would permit him to make one or two remarks in explanation of the amendment he desired to offer. He would premise by saying that he had always been the uniform and consistent friend of the existing land system in this country. Your public domain is a rich resource, belonging to the government. I am unwilling that any material, radical change is a rich resource, belonging to the government am unwilling that any material, radical change shall be made in the system of administering it. In saying this, however, I wish to be understood as always having been equally the uniform and unwavering friend of the principle of graduation. I believe it is founded in natural justice. We all know—those laws, be made the special order of the day for Tues day week.

Mr. H. said he was compelled to gake this motion in order to insure action upon the bill, fearing that, in the ordinary course of business, it would not be reached; and he begged to call the attention of the House to the fact that the present laws a forded searcely any protection whatever to the honest and ingenious inventors—the most mentiornous and useful class of our citizens. This bill was called for by them, and demanded to protect their interests from the sharks who are, from defects in the present laws, enabled to invade and trample upon their rights. It was demanded, also, to accelerate the advance of the arts and sciences, now in successful progress of improvement. It was a general revision of the kink we should make the experiment gradually. What I propose—(without charging ommitted.

Mr. N., also, from the same committee, made an adverse report upon the petition of the citizens of New Hampshire relative to an alteration of the law laid upon the table.

Mr. ISAACE HOLMES, from the Committee

Mr. ISAACE HOLMES, from the Committee

among inventors in every part of the country for its shall have been offered for sale for twenty passage. He should, therefore, ask for the ayes and noes on the motion, so that those interested years; then be reduced to \$1\$, and remain at \$1 for five years and who were not years; and at the end of this last time they shall have been offered for sale for twenty years be reduced to \$1\$, and remain at \$1 for five years; and at the end of this last time they shall have been offered for sale for twenty years be reduced to \$1\$, and remain at \$1 for five years; and at the end of this last time they shall have been offered for sale for twenty.

Mr. H. made an ineffectual effort to have the bill merely a beginning to see how this principle of the experience of the sale for twenty.

amendment to the amendment of Mr. Coss:

That all public lands which shall have been offered for sale twenty years or more on the first of December, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall thereafter be subject to entry at one dollar per acre, for the term of five years, all the before described lands then remaining unsold shall be subject to entry at seventy-six exist per acre for another term of five years, and all such-unsold at the end of the last mentioned term may be entered at 00 cents per acre.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the quantity of land which the Trusident of the United States shall hereafter proclaim and offer for sale in any one year, shall not exceed 3,000,000 of acres.

which the fresheat of the office States shall hereafter proclaim and offer for sale in any one year, shall not exceed 3,000,000 of acres.

Sec. 3, 400,000 of acres.

Sec. 3, 400,000 of acres.

Sec. 3, 400,000 of serves.

Sec.

suc. 4. And he it further enacted, That all acts and parts of

pealed. In conformity with his pledge, Mr. McK , in con-usion, renewed the demand for the previous ques-Mr. McDOWELL, of Virginia, appealed to Mr.

Mr. McBOWELL, of Virginia, appealed to Mr. McKay to withdraw for a minute his demand.
Mr. McKaY, remarking that the motion was in the hands of his friend from Georgia, [Mr. Conn.]—Mr. COBB replied it would give him great pleasure, but the friends of the till insisted upon it, and he did not feel at liberty to withdraw.

[Some irregular conversation, however, passed between these two gentlemen as to the precise provisions of the amendment of Mr. McKay.]

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, being first on the amendment of Mr. McKay, and next on that of Mr. Cons.

the amendment of Mr. McKav, and next on that of Mr. Cons. Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, inquired it was now in order to postpone the bill?
The SPEAKER replied in the negative, the main usestion having been ordered.
Mr. ROCKWELL of Connecticut moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Mr. McCLERNAND asked the yeas and mys, which were ordered, and, being taken, the vote arood—yeas 90, nays 89.

A tie.
The SPEAKER voted in the negative, causing The SPEAKER voted in the negative, causing the result to sund—year 90, nay 90, as follows:

YEAS—Mearrs Albott, A. nold, Ashmup, Blanchard, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Buthigton, Uffish W. Campbell, John B. Campbell, Cranston, Lroyier, Chiver, Garrett Davis, De Mott, Dixon, Edsall, Elizaworth, Erdann, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Giddings, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Crover, Hampton Harper, John W. Houston, Hatson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Icomms, Daniel P. King, Leibt, Long, James McDowell, McGleary, McHvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Niven, Rathbun, Jolius Rockwell, John A. Bockwell, Root, Rathbun, Jolius Rockwell, John A. Bockwell, Root, Strohm, Tildon, Vinten, White, Wilmot, Winferop, Wooleruf, Wright, and Yost—50.

NANS—Sterra, John & Adms, Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Hayty, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, Biggs James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, William G. Brown, Burt, Cathactt, Augustin A. Chapman, Chaec, Chipman

So the bill was not laid on the table

So the bill was not laid on the table.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. McKay to the amendment of Mr. Cost.

The yeas and nays having been asked and or dered, were taken, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Stephen Adsms, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Biack, Bowin, Boys-Brockenbrough, W.m. G. Brown, Burt, Chase, Chipman, Commissions, Dance.

ran, Ficklin, Fester, Fries, Garrin, Geodyvar, Hamili, Harslson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, Hough, George S, Kauston, Kadmund W. Hubard, Hanter, James H. Jechson, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones, Kaufmun, Freston King, Leake, La Sere, Ligon, McClelland, Merliermand, McConnell, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, Mccay, John J. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Niorse, Moulton, Norris Owen, Fayne, Perrill, Phelips, Filikhovy, Ried, Relig, Rhett Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, Leonar-H. Sims, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Staton, Strong, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Filibath Tendway, Vance, Westworth, Veric, Williams, and Woodward.—88.

NAYS—Measirg Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Brochead, Milton

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected The question then recurred on the modifies mendment of Mr. Coss mendment of Mr. Coss

The yeas and nays were asked, and ordered; and

peing taken, resulted as follows: YEAS—Mesers. Stephen Adams, Atkin ager, Benton, Biggs, James A. Black, Bow abrough, William a O. Brown, Bort. C. Chapman, Chase, Angu-nins, Cunningham, Dan Dromgoole, Dunhap, Far Hamilio, Harakoo, Henle sins, Hough, George S. riunter, Joseph Johnson Leake La Sere, Ligon, Joseph J. McDowell, Jaon, Starkweather, Jacol Thompson, Thurman, 11bbs redway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, and Wilmot-SNAYS—Mesers. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Armelhand, Barringer, Bell, Blanchand, Brown, Bufflagton, William W. Campbell. John H. Carsell, John Q. Chapman, Cocke, Collaner, Collin, Cranstroiler, Culver, Garrett Davis, Delane, De Mott, Dilliam, Dixon, Dockery, Khasil, Ellsworth, Erdman, John Awing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Garvin, Gildings, Goyar, Gordon, Graham, Grisler, Grinnell Grover, Haton, Harper, Ellas B. H. Imes, John W. Houston, Samuel Inbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Clauries Jingers Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jonkins, James H. Johnson, and Johnson, Daniel F. King, Preston King, Thomas But King, Leph, Lewis, Long, McClean, McCleiland, McCishey, McHenry, McIvann, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, McRisnry, McIvann, McSeman, Severance, Transit, Alexer Smith, Alech B. Smith, Stephens, Stew Strolm, Sykes, Thibodeaux, James Thompson, Tid Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Winthr Woodraff, Wright, Young, and Yost—98.

So the amendment of Mr. Cons was rejected.

The question then was, "Shall this bill be

The question then was, "Shall this bill be ordered to a third reading?"

Mr. DOUGLASS inquired of the Speaker wheth
er it would be in order to move a reconsideration of
the vote by which the amendment of Mr. McKan

and been rejected?
The SPEAKER said it would be in order if the ontleman voted with the majority.

Mr. DOUGLASS said he had so voted; and he oved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. RATHBUN suggested a point of order; The SPEAKER, addressing Mr. Douglass, sai

that the vote on the amendment of Mr. McKa-could only be reached by a reconsideration first of the vote last taken, (i. e. on the amendment of Mr. COBB.)
Mr. BROCKENBROUGH inquired whether is would be in order to offer the amendment as an ori

mal proposition?
The SPEAKER said it would not, because the The SPEARLE said it would not, because the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether it would be in order to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the previous question had been ordered?

The SPEARLE said no; not until the other votes

had been reconsidered.

Some conversation followed between Messrs
THURMAN and RATHBUN as to the vote o Mr. STEWART moved that the bill be laid on The yeas and nays were asked and ordered. Some conversation followed on a point of order between Messra. HOPKINS, TIBBATTS, and the SPEAKER.

Mr. McCLELLAND moved a reconsideration he vote last taken, [i. e. on the Mr. J. A. ROCKWELL inquired whether there

vas not a motion pending to lay the bill on the tr

The SPEAKER replied that there was, and that

The question "Shall this bill be laid on the table?"
vas then taken, and resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold. Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Lambell, John G. Chapman, Cocke, Collaner, Codin, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Garrett Davis, Delano, De Sott, Dil lingham, Dixon, Dockery, Dromgoole, Edsail, Ellaworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Garriman, Lanchester, Edwin H. Ewing, Edwin H man, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gai Girdinge, Goodyear, Goriou, Graham, Grider, Gris Grever, Hampton, Harper, Elias B. Holmes, Joh Houton, Sameel D. Hubbard, Hiddeon, Washington, Charles J. Instruction Houston, Samoel D. Husbard, Irinason, Caraban, and I., Charles J. Ingerooll, Joseph R. Ingerooll, Joseph R. Ingerooll, Joseph R. Ingerooll, Jenkins Butler King, Leiphaniel P. King, Preston King, Thomas Butler King, Leiphaniel, Michael Marsh, McLlean, Nicilsany, McLlean, Nicilsany, McLlean, Nicilsany, McLlean, McLlean, McLlean, McLlean, Marshall, Marshall

Lewis, Long, McClean, McHenry, McHwaloe, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Niven, Pendleton, Rathbun, Unius Hock well, John, A. Rockwell, Hoot, Schenck, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Stephen, Sewart, Strohn, Sykes, Thibodeaux, James Thompson, Thien, Frumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wiegon, White, Wilhot, Wintrop, Woodraff, Wright, Young, and Yost—91.

NAYS—Mesers. Stephen Adams, Atteinson, Bayly, Redinger, Biggs, James A. Black, Bowin, Boyd, Brocken brough, Wm. G. Brown, Bart, Catheart, Reuben Chapman, Chake, Chipman, Clarke, Cohb, Cullom, Commins, Cunningham, Daniel, Dargar, Dobbin, Douglass, Daniap, Faran, Ficklin, Fries, Giles, Hamilin, Hardson, Henley, Hoge, Isaac E. Holmes, Hogkins, Housdon, Henley, Hoge, John McMartin, Barciay Martin, Moris, Mor

So the bill was not laid on the table. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. McCLELLAND to reconsider the voice by which the amendment of Mr. Cons had been rejected.

Mr. ASHMUN asked the years and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, the vote stood years

0, nays 90—a tie.
The SPEAKER voted in the affirmative, causin the vote to stand year 91, nays 90, as follows:

YEAS Mesers Stephen Adams, Alkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benten, Biggs, James A Black, Bowlin, Boyll, Brock YEAS Messer, Stepnen Adams, Aktioto, Bayty, Bedinger, Besten, Biggs, James A Black. Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenhough, William G., Brown, Burt, Catheart Reuber, Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Cullom, Cummins, Chance, Daniel, Dargan, Doblin, Douglass, Hormgoole, Turina, Pickin, Poster, Fries, Handier, Haratson, Haster, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Houser, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, George W. Jones, Kaulinan, Leake, La Sere, Ligon, Mactay, McClaland, McClernand, McCommell, McCrate, Joseph J. McDowell, James McDowell, McKay, John F. Mattin, Barclay Matrin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Phelps, Fillabury, Ried, Reife Rhett, Roberts, Sawteit, Sawyer, Scannou, Seddion, Loon and H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Surfaweather, Strong Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibhatta, Tredway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Wilmon, and Woodward 90.

oseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins. Andrew Johnson, Ling, Freston King, Thomas B. King, Leib, Lewis McClean, McGaughey, McHenry, Niclivaine, McGaughey, Nicka, Pendieton, Italhun, Julio edil, John A. Rockwell, Lood Schenek, Scammonce, Trumaa Smith, Albert Smith, C. B. Smithan, Sinwart, Strokm, Sykes, Thitodents, Jacon, Tilden, Trumba, Vance, Vinton, Wheston, Winthrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, and Yost-Jil

So the vote was reconsidered. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. nendment of Mr. McKay had been rejected. NUMBER 63 The year and mays were asked and ordered, and, cing taken, resulted as follows:

being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs: Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James A. Bisck, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, William G. Brown, Butt, Cathert, R. Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Charle, Cobb., ollin cullon, Cummins, Conningham, Daniel Bergen, Ollingham, Dothip, Belmin, Harsheo, Hendel, Berger, Dillingham, Dothip, Bamin, Harsheo, Hendey, Hoge, E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, George S. Houton, E. W. Hohner, Hunter, J. H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, A. Ohnson, G. W. Jones, Kanfman, Leske, La Sere Ligon, Inclaw, McChelland, McChernald, McConnell, Lucifrace, Inserta, Barciay Martin, Morris, Korrae, Medich, North, Parrill, Phylos, Phyl

Salkweather, Strong, Jacob Ahompson, Thuissan, Ardiolia, Tradway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams and Woodard 193.

NAYS-Messre Abbott, J. Q. Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Sarringer, Bell, Bl. nehard, Bredinad, Million Brown, Bufdagton, W. W. Campbell, J. H. Campbell, J. G. Chapman, order, Callarer, Granston Croster, Culver, Garrett Davis, Jelano, De Mott, Bixon, Dockey; Edsalt Elbaworth, Erdonan, John H. Ewing, E. H. Ewing, Foot, Gervin, Giddings, 190dy ear, Gerdon, Graham, Grider, Granell, Grover, Hampton, Harper, Elias B. Holmes, J. W. Houston, S. D. Hulbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, Jornkins, Daniel P. King, Fraston King, T. S. King, Leib, Lewis, Long, McClean, McClaughay, McGentry, McGranne, Marsh, Anlier, Moseley, Nivan, Baniston, Rathbur, J. Rockwell, J. A. Rockwell, Root, Chenck, Scaman, Severance, Truman Smith, C. B. Smith, tepheny, Stewart, Strohn, Sykes, Thibodeanx James hompson, Thiden, Trumbo, Vance, Vinston, Wheston, White, Windhrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, and Yest-St. So the pote was reconsidered.

So the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. McKAY inquired if he could now modify

Mr. McKAY inquired if he could now modify nis amendment.

The SPEAKER said not.
Mr. McKAY then moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question had been ordered.

The SPEAKER said, that of the gentleman's object was to arrive at a point where he would have mover to control his amendment, he could not effect it; because if the House reconsidered the vote by which the main question had been ordered, it would not be in the power of the House to reconsider the second to the previous question. The chair was under the impression that there were precedents to that effect, and that a case of that kind had occurred during the present session.

some convertation followed between Mr. DROM-SOME convertation followed between Mr. DROM-SOOLE and the SPEAKER on the point of order. Mr. McKAY inquired whether the demand for he previous question could not be withdrawn? The SPEAKER said it could be withdrawn by

Mr. McKAY. If a majority consent?
The SPEAKER. A majority bas not the power

to consent.

A further conversation followed on the point of order, in which Messre. LEAKE, TIBBATTS, PHURMAN, and the SPEAKER took part.

Mr. ASHMUN moved that the bill and amend-

ents be laid on the table.
On which motion the year and nays were asked A motion was made that the House adjourn. But the House refused to adjourn, The question then recurred and was taken on the notion of Mr. Ashmon that the bill and amendments

laid on the table, and the vote resulted as follows:

12.A. Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold ishmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Bredhead, Miltonicown, Buffugero, William W. Campbell, John H. Campell, John G. Chapman, Cocke, Collamer, Craartos, Croiser, Culver, Garrett Davis, De Mott, Dillingham, Dixonockery, Ednall, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Ednall, H. Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Ednall, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Ednall, H. Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Ednall, H. Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Ednall, H. Ellsworth, Ednay, Golden, Golden, Harper, Las B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Familier, R. Happer, Las B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Harper, Las B. Holmes, John M. Houston, Harper, Las B. Holmes, John M. Harber, Massley, Niven, Pendleton, Rathbun, Julies Rockwell, ohn A. Rockwell, Root, Schenck, Seansan, Truman Smith, Hoert Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Strobn, Sykey, Thiboxeaux, James Thompson, Tilden, Trumbo, Vance, Vinton, Wheston, White, Wilmon, Winthrop, Woodruff, Wightyon, Scholmen, Markey, M

berts, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, Leonard H. npson, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Station, ather Strong, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, T. edway, Wentworth, Wick, Williams and Woo

So the bill and amendments were not laid on the

table.

The question now recurred on the motion of Mr.
McKay to reconsider the vote by which the main question had been ordered.

The SPEAKER inquired of Mr. McKay, whether he persisted in that motion?

Mr. McKay replied that his object was to modify his amendment. The SPEAKER. It can only be done by unan-

Mr. McKAY. I ask it. Objections were made.

Mr. McKAY. Then I persist in my motion.

A motion was made that the House adjourn.

The yeas and mays were ordered, and, being taten, were yeas 59, nays 5.

So the House adjourned.

Tuesday, July 14, 1846.

The journal having been re

IN SENATE.

THE TARIFF.

The journal laving been read—

THE TARIFF.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said: I rise, Mr. President, to perform the first act for which an opportunity has been afforded me in regard to a subject of which I can conscientiously say, that never in the discharge of any duty of a public nature, did I approach a transaction or begin a discussion with a deeper sense or conviction of the importance attached to it, or a stronger feeling of the responsibility devolving upon me as a member of the Senate. I am about to present, with the leave of the Senate entitled an act to reduce the duties on imports, and for other purposes. Notwithstanding, Mr. President, the general expectation, or rather the frequentry repeated declaration that the new administration would think it one of their duties to repeal or greatily to modify the act of 1842—notwithstanding the requent communications on the subject from the executive Chief Magistrate, in his inaugural address and in his annual message—and notwithstanding all those expressions of apprehension which those opposed to the election of the present Chief Magistrate distinctly and strongly made during the pendency of the election—notwithstanding, too, the long period during which the bill has been under consideration in the other House, and the late hour of the session at which it made its, appearance here—notwithstanding, all these circumstances—and notwithstandin, I admit, that the country has the full means of knowing, and should have taken notice—notwithstanding, I admit, that the country was put upon its preparation, and ought to have made that preparation, yet the fact is now unquestionable, that the appearance of this bill in this house, with the prospect of its passing and becoming a law, has taken the country by surprise, and it is apparent, from the paper which I am about to present to the Senate, is teginning to produce consternation and alarm. Sir, at his not been expected anywhere from the Potoer which I am about eginning to produce consternation and alarm t hus not been expected anywhere from the mae to the Penobecot, that a bill founded on and containing the provisions which this bill contains, could possibly receive the ametion of Congress. The people were unbelieving, and therefore they are The people were unbelieving, and therefore they are disappointed. Sir, it is not my purpose now to enter into a discussion either of the principles of this bill or of its provisions; but if my bealth holds out under this broiling sun, it is my purpose to discharge what I think to be my duty, by a thorough examination of the principles of the bill, a thorough examination of all its details. I propose to do this, Mr. President, without acrimon, without crimination, and without denunciation, but I do hope to show to the Senate that this bill is so novel, so dangerous, a vicious in its secretal principles that it. thon, and winout denunciation, but I do hope to show to the Senate that this bill is so novel, so dancerous, so vicious in its general principles, that it is so ill considered, so rash, and I must say, so interperate, in many of its provisions, that it cannot but produce in the country the most serious and permanent mischief, if it should become a law. The bill issues as its basis the ad valorem system exclusively, and it is the first instance in the existence of his government of the adoption of such a measure. This bill was pressed upon the consideration of the senate yesterday by the honorable senator from Alabama, with his accustomed ability and perspicuity, as being founded on the only true principle—that principle being, in the estimation of the monorable senator from Alabama, far preferable to specific duties. I thought that the honorable senator from Alabama, the presented of the first law for collecting duties from imports under this government—featifully imposses, because the first law for collecting duties from imports under this government—featifully in purposses, because

her this government— faudulent purposes; became ne seems to consider that the suda and objects of raorting to specific duties from the beginning were to conceal from the people the amount of taxes paid by them. It is a bold proposition that all valorem du-